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ABSTRACT

Employment data and projections for various industries and occupations are provided for Washington, D.C., and Prince George's County (MD), as they were presented at a two-session workshop conducted to help participants assess their career opportunities in the job market of the 1980's. The workshop agenda is followed by copies of the informational materials distributed during the first session, which focused on: (1) the demographic, energy, transportation, and information technology factors likely to affect the Washington job market during the 1980's; (2) employment rates and projections for the Washington area in service industries, retailing, government, finance, wholesale trade, manufacturing, construction, and transportation; and (3) similar data and projections for Prince George's County. A questionnaire designed to solicit participants' evaluation of the first session's activities and to identify participant occupational interests is then presented, followed by information provided during the second session. This information includes: projected employment rates and job openings in the Washington area by occupational category; an outline of the most promising occupational categories in the Washington area for the 1980's; an analysis of the local job outlook for each occupational program offered by Prince George's County Community College; and brief summaries of the outlook for 12 occupations in which participants expressed interest. (JP)

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2001

A JOB ODYSSEY

YOUR CAREER AND THE JOB MARKET OF THE 1980'S
AND BEYOND

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2001: A JOB ODYSSEY
YOUR CAREER AND THE JOB MARKET OF THE 1980'S
AND BEYOND

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2001: A JOB ODYSSEY
YOUR CAREER AND THE JOB MARKET OF THE 1980'S
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SESSION I

Introduction

Film: "Time for Changes"

Forces of the Future: Global and National

Selected Factors Affecting the D.C. Area Job Market in the 1980's

Guest Speaker: Cheryl Campbell, Customer Support Manager, Wang Laboratories
"Career Opportunities in Word Processing"

Discussion

(Break)

Preparing for a Career in the 1980's

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Discussion

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What to Do Next

YOUR CAREER AND THE JOB MARKET OF THE 1980'S AND BEYOND

INTRODUCTION TO SESSION I

Which of the following statements are true? (Circle the number of each true statement.)

1. No other factor influences our lives as much as our career.
2. The major problem facing the career chooser of the 1980's is *too much choice* rather than too little.
3. A high salary guarantees happiness and job satisfaction.
4. Approximately one third of the jobs that will be available in 1990 *do not exist* today.
5. The need to *replace* workers who die, retire, or leave the labor force for other reasons produces twice as many job openings as are created by employment *growth*.
6. For the best job seeking results, you should limit yourself to applying for jobs that traditionally have been held by people of your sex or background.
7. Career planning experts are able to predict with certainty what the future holds for specific occupations.
8. Most of us spend more time shopping for a pair of shoes than planning our career.
9. Fully 85 percent of the jobs available on any given day are not advertised.
10. Jobs in the future will be more mental than physical, with technical and communications skills in great demand.
11. Contrary to what some "futurists" believe, the future will not be all that different from today; *lifelong* career assessment and planning is really not necessary.
12. Research has shown that the most satisfied and successful people are those whose careers match their personal interests and abilities.

SELECTED
FACTORS AFFECTING
THE D.C. AREA JOB MARKET
IN THE 1980'S

DEMOGRAPHICS
ENERGY
TRANSPORTATION
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Craig A. Clagett
Office of Institutional Research
Prince George's Community College

DEMOGRAPHICS

**"GRAYING" - THE BABY BOOM GENERATION GETS OLDER,
WHILE THE DECLINING BIRTH RATE MEANS FEWER YOUNG PEOPLE**

- The labor market of the 1980's will have a surplus of prime-age workers and a shortage of youth.
- Younger workers will find it easier to enter job market.
- Workers in the bulging 25-44 age bracket will face serious competition for promotions and possible career disappointments.
- Minorities and women will continue to enter work force in increasing numbers; may generate backlash against affirmative action programs.
- Older workers will be pressured to retire earlier.
- Economy will shift to emphasis on adult consumption of goods and services; youth and family markets will decline in importance.

ENERGY

- Energy use increased during the 1970's, in total and per capita consumption.
- "Where I live comes first;" people have been willing to bear added costs for travel.
- Personal automobile use continues to increase; mass transit often not a real alternative for suburb-to-suburb commuting.
- Changes are coming due to supply, pollution, and cost constraints.
- Development of alternative sources of energy will occur in other areas (little impact on manufacturing, etc. in D.C. metro area). May be some work in solar technology by Washington area design firms.
- Major impact of new energy sources on D.C. area jobs will be increased Federal bureaucracy for funding and regulation.
- Technological improvements will have to be augmented by changes in behavior. Rearranged schedules such as the four day work week can save two ways: by reducing travel and decreasing energy consumption at place of employment.

TRANSPORTATION

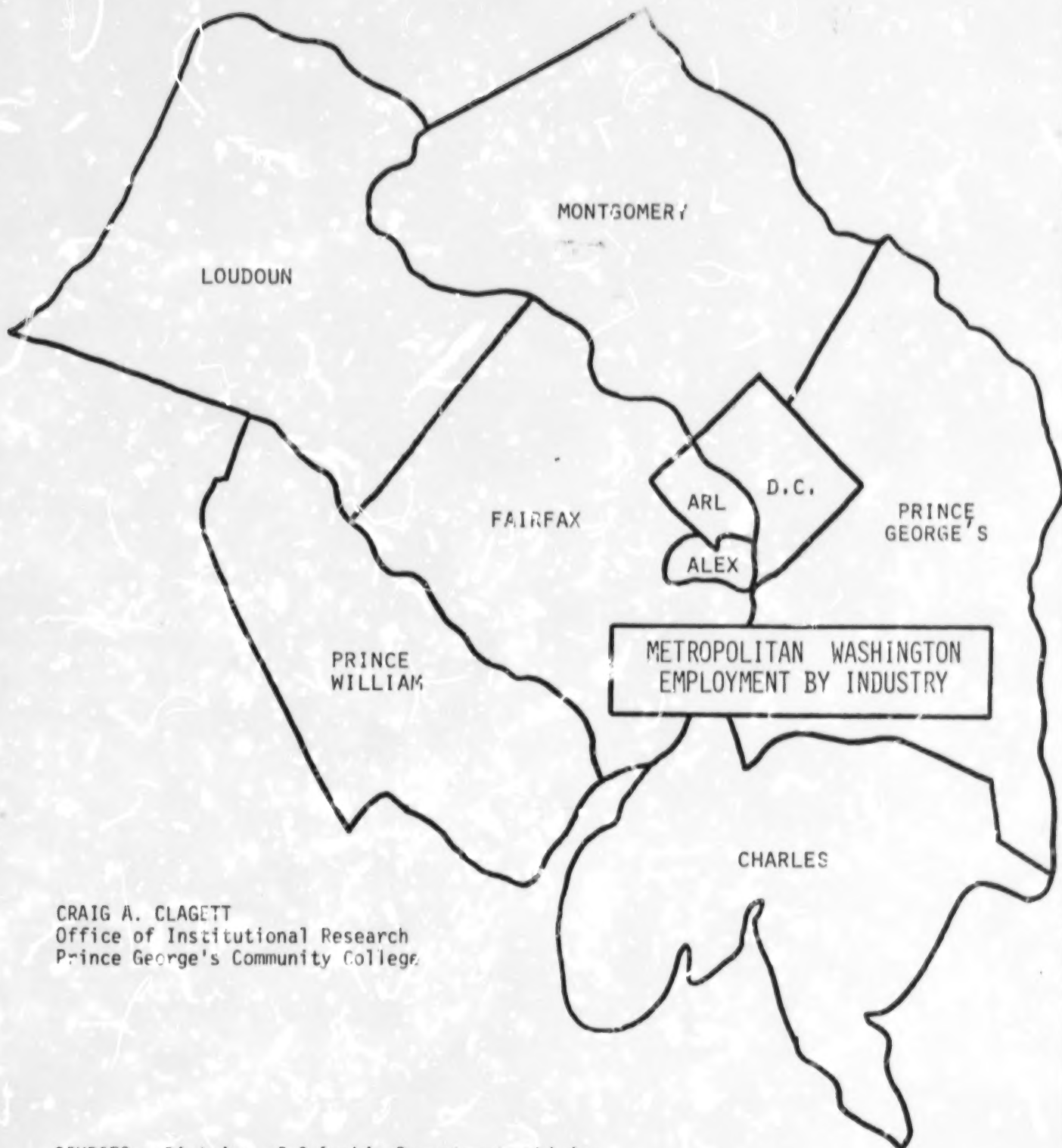
"MAKING DO WITH WHAT WE HAVE"

- Funds for roads will be needed for maintenance -- there will not be a proliferation of new roads. (No money, neighborhood veto, environmental costs)
- Mass transit will account for at most 15% of trips. Will be used (up to capacity of parking lots serving it) for commuting to central city primarily.
- Social and economic structure of metro area affected by many policies other than transportation; these can obscure or cancel out impact of transportation policies.
- Personal automobiles will remain dominant (over four-fifths now commute to work by car, most alone).
- Location of job and home seem independent, many commute from outside metro area. Result: average trip length is up.
- Don't look for technical fix. Need to change behavior:
 - Individuals - locating house
 - City/county - regulating land use
- Highrise commercial and residential development near metro stations will have some positive impact.
- Long range solution: telecommunications

The revolution in communications based on microprocessors, optic fibers, and cable TV may relieve some transportation problems by bringing information and activities to the consumer, in place of consumer traveling to the activities. The "microelectronics communication revolution" will permit stay-at-home shopping, banking, and education. Business travel will be reduced.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

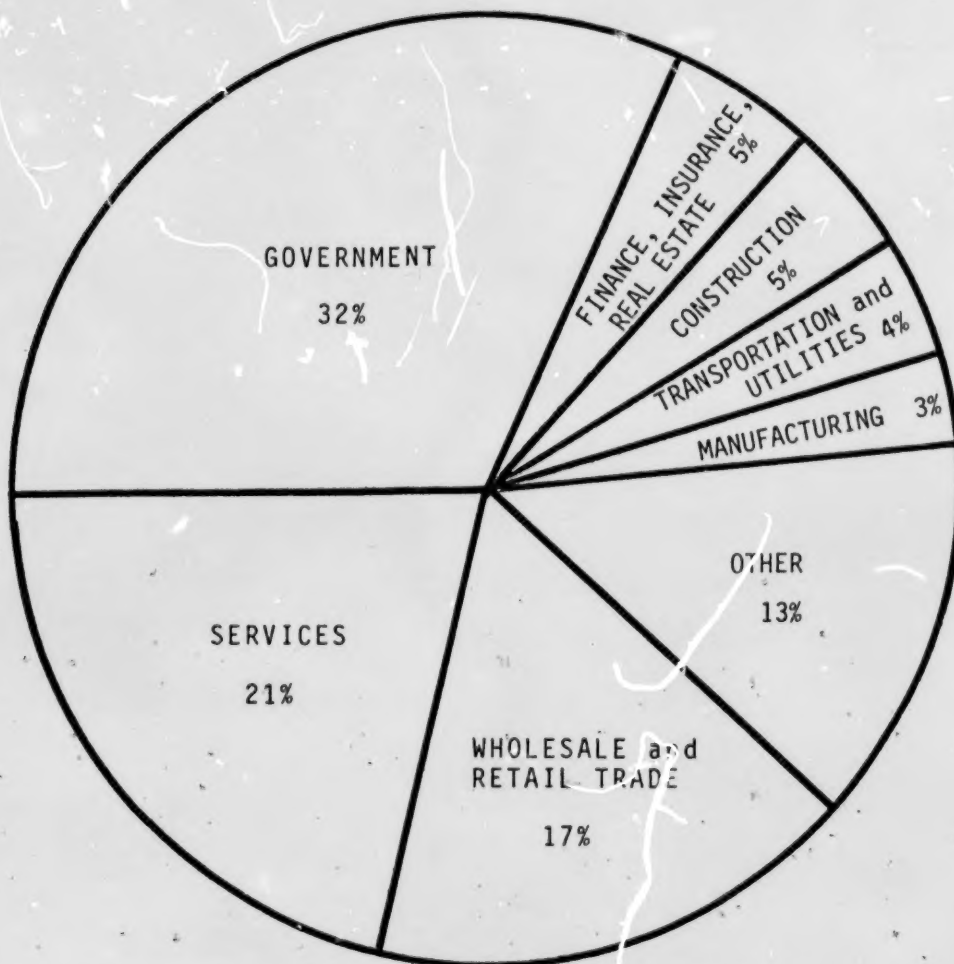
- The rapid development and application of communications and information processing technologies will have a major impact on the white-collar D.C. area.
- Laser technology, mini and micro computers, and word processors will all create new job opportunities for those with the skills to use and repair the new machines.
- Expansion in available information will generate demand for people who can analyze and communicate the meaning of data.
- Managers, generalists, and other non-specialists will need some familiarity with information processing techniques.
- The better jobs will go to those who combine computer knowledge, analytical abilities, verbal and written communication skills, and managerial talent.



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SOURCES: District of Columbia Department of Labor
Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
Prince George's County Department of Program Planning and
Economic Development

WASHINGTON
METROPOLITAN AREA



EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
1978

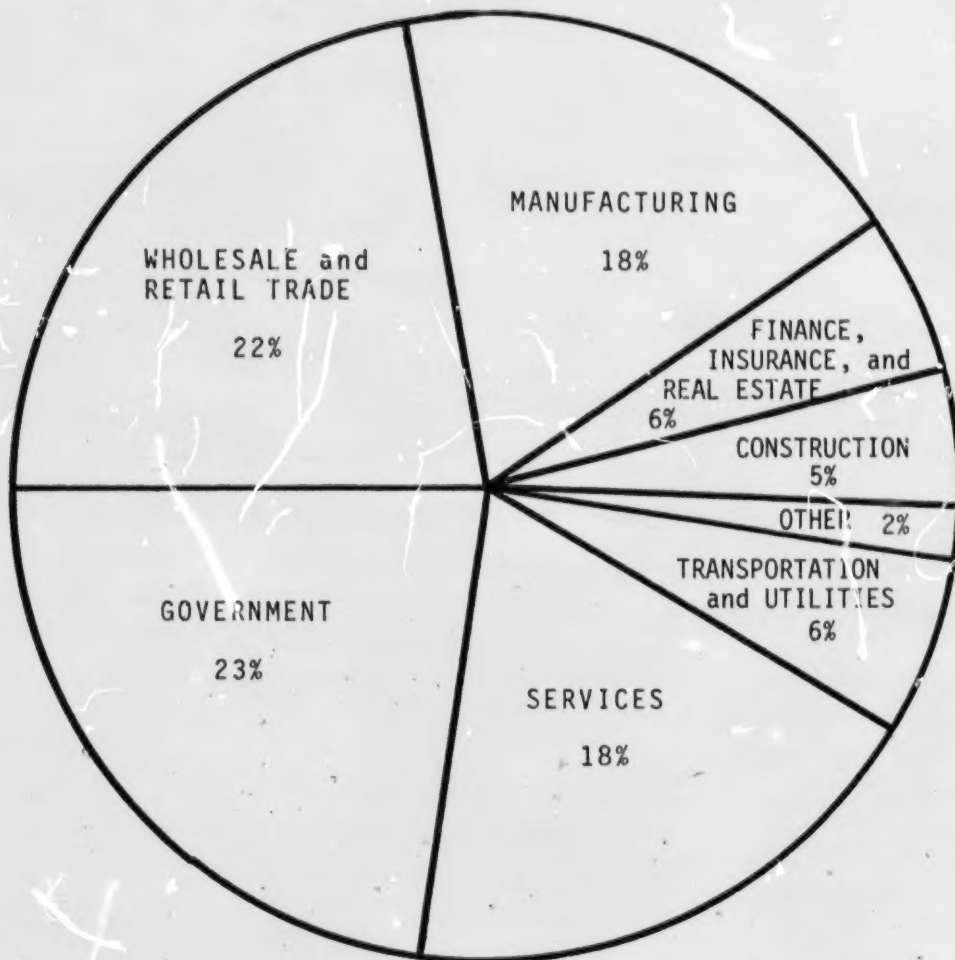
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON EMPLOYMENT 1978

<u>INDUSTRY GROUP</u>	<u>NUMBER EMPLOYED</u>
FEDERAL CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT SERVICES	358,900 358,800
(Includes health, business, personal, non-profit)	
RETAIL TRADE	232,000
(Includes restaurants, food stores, auto sales)	
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	176,200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	84,600
CONSTRUCTION	78,100
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES	64,200
MANUFACTURING	52,300
(Includes food processing, printing and publishing)	
WHOLESALE TRADE	47,700
OTHERS*	220,300
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1,673,100

* Includes estimates of agricultural, forestry, and fisheries workers, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, domestics, international government employees, and uniformed military personnel stationed in the Washington Metropolitan Area.

The metropolitan area includes the District of Columbia; Charles, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland; Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William Counties, plus the independent cities of Alexandria, Fairfax City, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park in Virginia.

BALTIMORE
METROPOLITAN AREA



EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
1978

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON

Since World War II, one million jobs have been added to Metro area.

FORTIES

Most jobs in D.C.

Most workers lived in D.C. or close-in suburbs

Federal Government employed 40 percent of metro area workforce

FIFTIES

New workers attracted by expansion in government and private business

Suburbs developed to meet housing needs of new residents

Trade and service industries grew to fulfill increased consumer demand

SIXTIES

Washington was the fastest growing major metro area in U.S.

Almost one-half million new jobs created

Federal Government major source of job growth

Rapid growth in suburban population and business

Shopping malls become centers of suburban activity

SEVENTIES

Employment growth continued strong, but at slower pace than in the Sixties (300,000 new jobs)

95 percent of new jobs located outside the District

One-third of new jobs were in Service industries

Government workforce in transition from bureaucratic clerks to professional technocrats

Most jobs filled by current residents, due to increased employment of women and upwardly mobile Blacks

Bulk of population and housing growth located in Virginia suburbs

Continued outward movement due to better highways (10 percent of metro area workers live outside metro area)

Expansion of local economy dominated by (1) corporate and non-profit association headquarters, (2) international business and finance, and (3) high-technology research, design, and manufacturing.

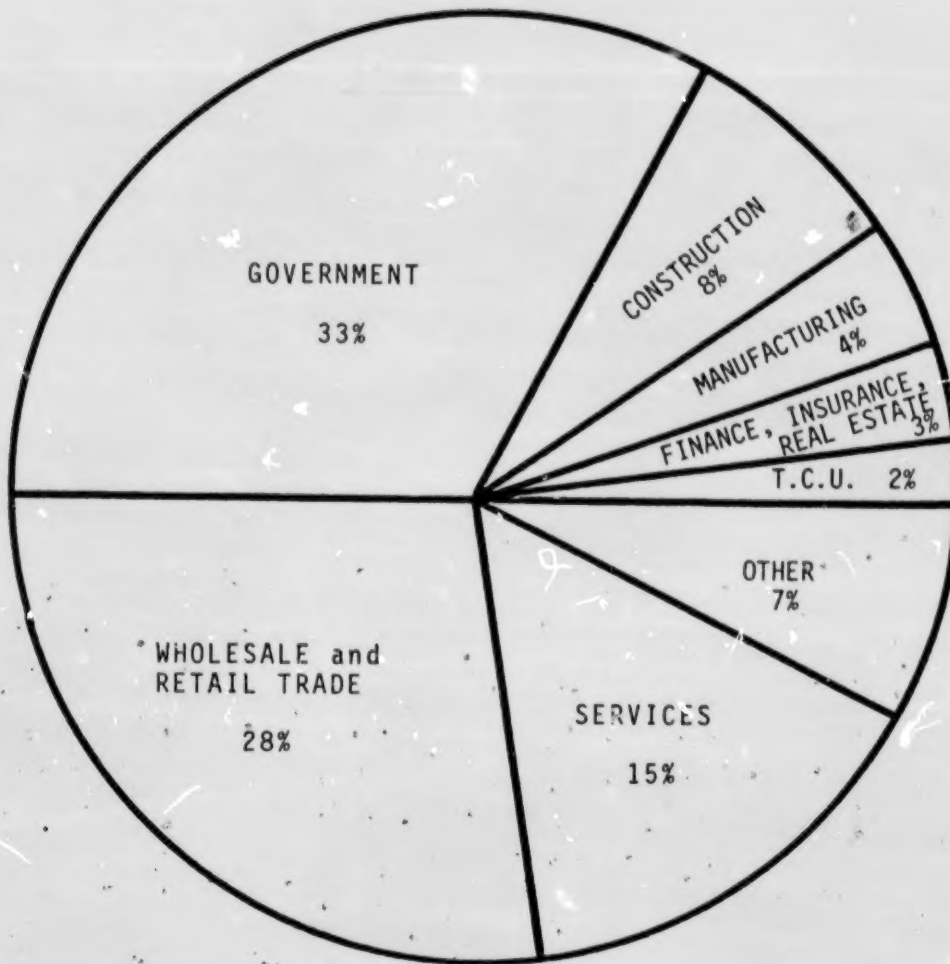
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
JOB GROWTH 1970-1978

<u>INDUSTRY GROUP</u>	<u>INCREASE IN JOBS</u>
SERVICES	105,300
MEDICAL AND HEALTH NON-PROFIT ASSOCIATIONS	
RETAIL TRADE	41,000
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES GENERAL MERCHANDISE FOOD STORES	
FEDERAL CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT	39,600
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	37,100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	15,900
WHOLESALE TRADE	9,200
MANUFACTURING	7,100
CONSTRUCTION	6,800
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, UTILITIES	3,500
OTHERS (MILITARY, SELF-EMPLOYED, AGRICULTURE)	45,100
TOTAL 8-YEAR INCREASE	310,600

THIS GROWTH HAS OCCURRED PRIMARILY IN 3 AREAS:

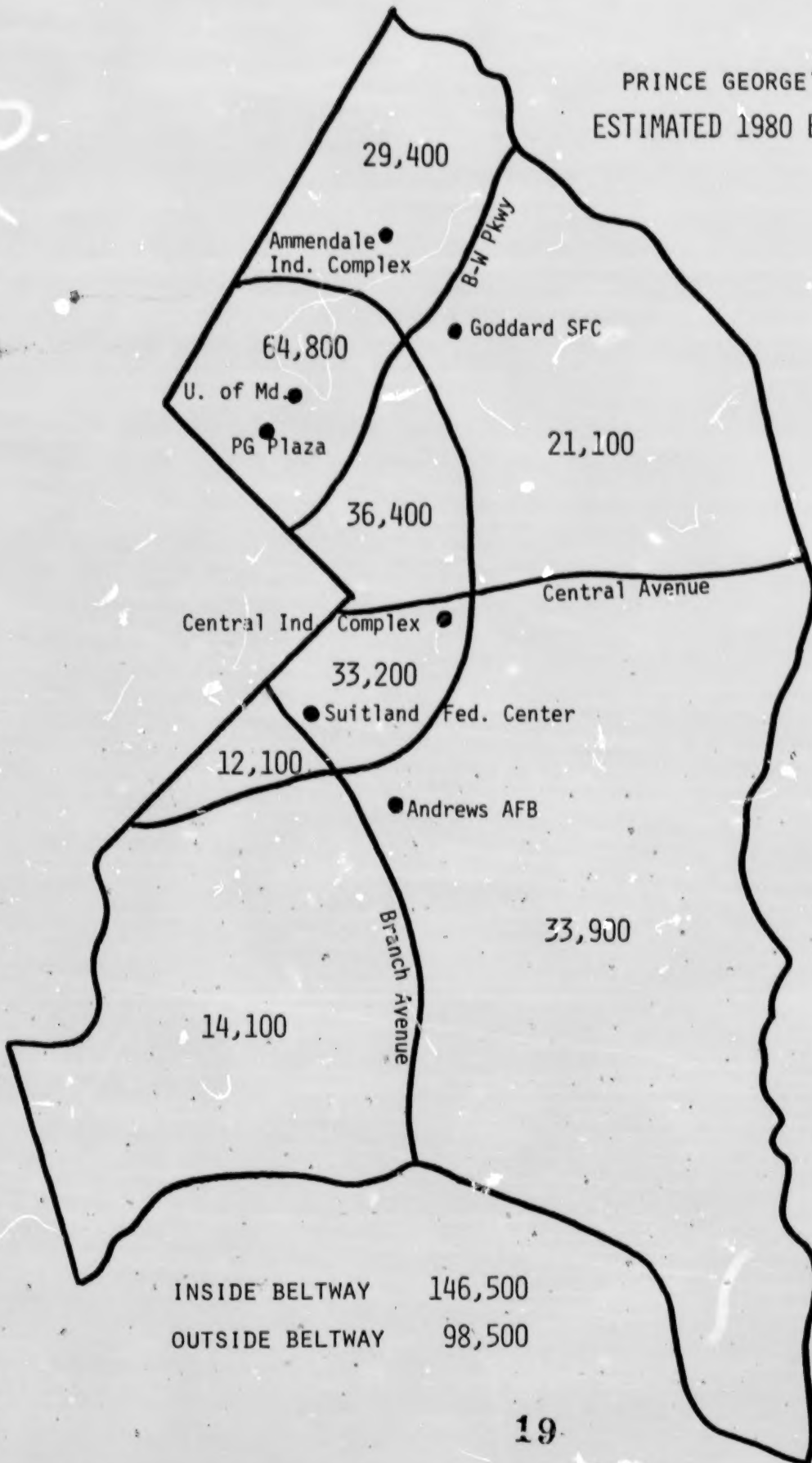
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
FAIRFAX AREA (INCLUDING FALLS CHURCH)

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

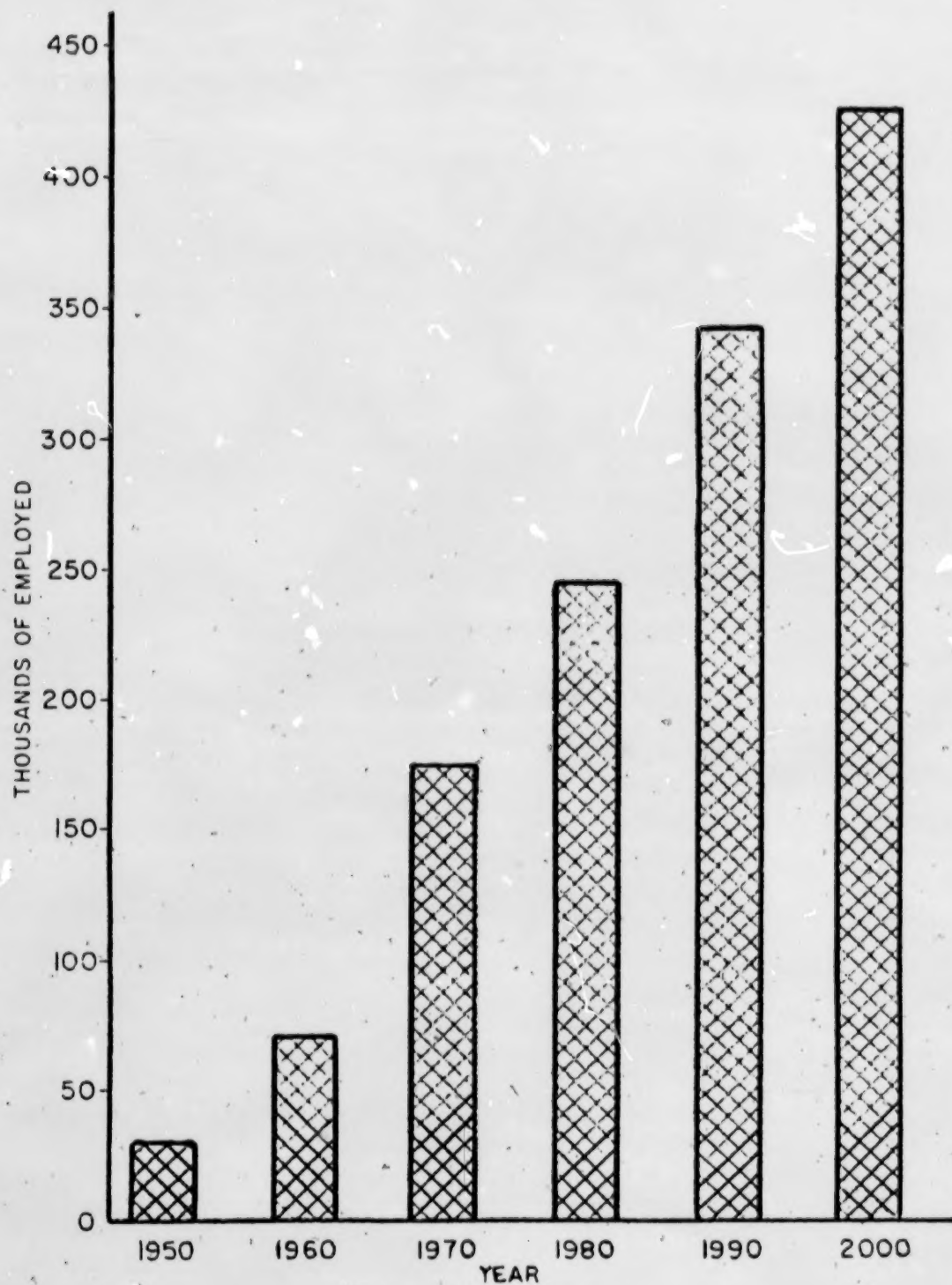


EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
1978

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
ESTIMATED 1980 EMPLOYMENT



TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
1950 TO 2000



Estimated and Projected Employment, Prince George's County,
as Percentage of Washington Area, 1950-2000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Washington Metro Area</u>	<u>Prince George's County</u>	<u>Percent of Metro Area</u>
1950	684,000	30,000	4%
1960	880,000	70,000	8%
1970	1,362,500	175,800	13%
1978	1,673,100	232,900	14%
1980	1,753,500	245,000	14%
1990	2,047,000	342,000	17%
2000	2,397,000	426,000	18%

Estimated and Projected Employment by Industry,
Prince George's County, 1978 and 1990

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Estimated 1978</u>		<u>Projected 1990</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Retail Trade	54,200	23%	80,000	23%
Services	34,300	15%	60,500	18%
State and Local Government	45,800	20%	50,000	15%
Federal Government	30,800	13%	38,000	11%
Construction	17,800	8%	27,500	8%
Wholesale Trade	9,900	4%	18,000	5%
Manufacturing	9,700	4%	17,000	5%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	8,400	4%	16,500	5%
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	5,200	2%	7,500	2%
Agriculture and Mining	1,200	*	1,000	*
Nonpayroll	15,600	7%	26,000	8%
TOTAL	232,900	100%	342,000	100%

*less than one percent

SOURCE: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments

3/28/80

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

MAJOR RESOURCE: LARGE TRACTS OF UNDEVELOPED LAND
NEAR ESTABLISHED HIGHWAYS

DEVELOPMENT WILL ATTRACT:

- COMPUTER SOFTWARE FIRMS
- HIGH TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES (COMPUTER PARTS)
- RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LABORATORIES
- CORPORATE AND NON-PROFIT ASSOCIATION HEADQUARTERS
- LIGHT INDUSTRY (PLASTICS)
- SERVICES TO SUPPORT OFFICE COMPLEXES
(HOTELS, RESTAURANTS)
- FOREIGN FIRMS (INTERNATIONAL TRADE ZONE)

WILL NOT ATTRACT:

- HEAVY INDUSTRY
- ELECTRONICS (TEND TO LOCATE WHERE SIMILAR
OPERATIONS ALREADY EXIST)

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNED FOR THE 1980'S

LARGO CENTER WEST

Office complex to be built on 62 acres at Harry Truman Drive and Central Avenue

METRO EAST

Hotel and office complex at New Carrollton subway station

CAPITAL OFFICE PARK

Four building complex to be built around a 250-unit Hilton Inn at Kenilworth Avenue and the Beltway

GREENBELT EAST

A 220,000 square foot shopping center at Greenbelt Road and Hanover Parkway

GREATER LAUREL PROFESSIONAL PARK

Medical Center across from Laurel-Beltsville Hospital

COLLINGTON CENTER

Business development on 1,200 acres southwest of Central Avenue-U.S. 301 intersection

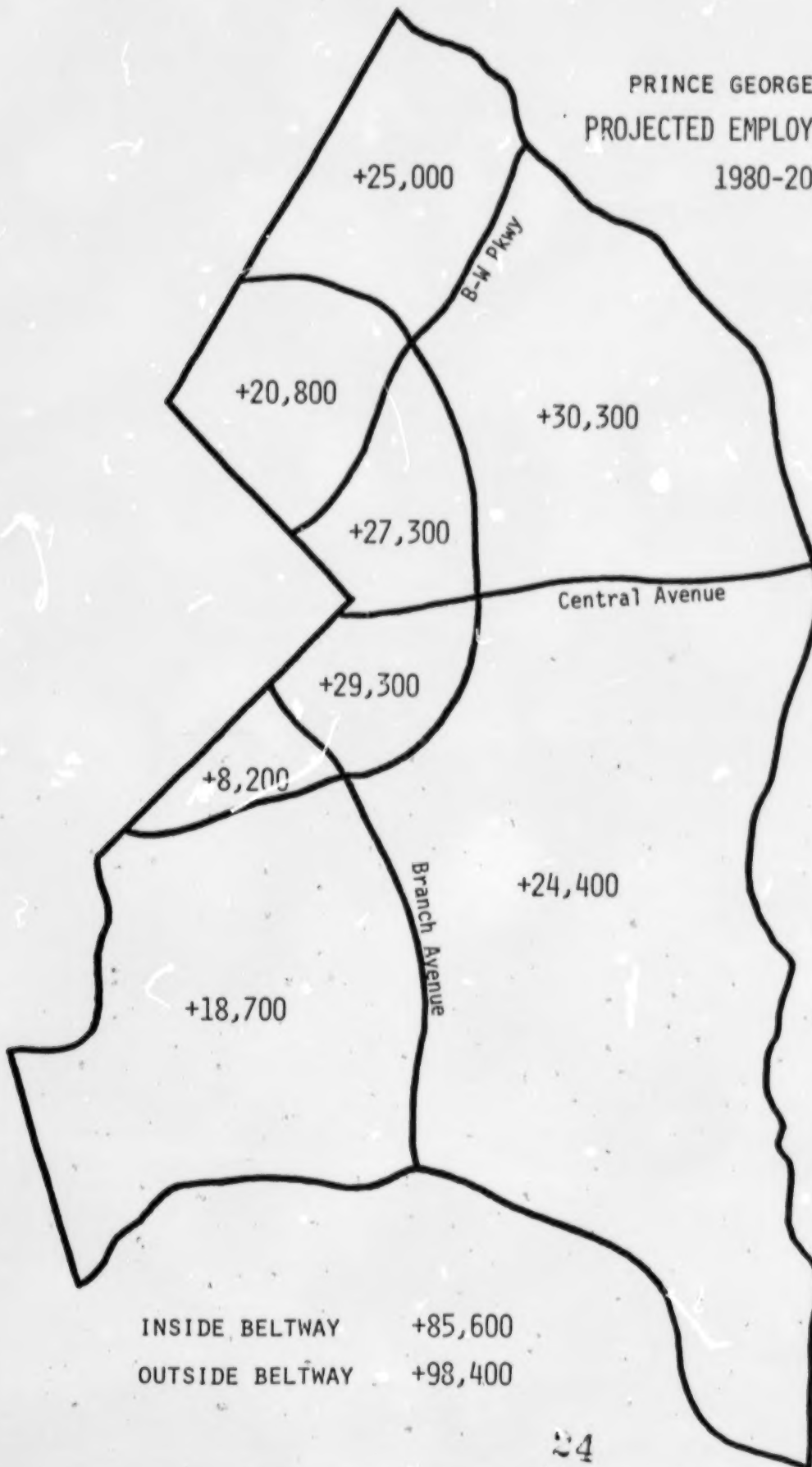
COLLEGE PARK COMPUTER COMPLEX

Similar to North Carolina's Research Triangle, to utilize University expertise and computer facilities

I-95 CORRIDOR

Between Route 198 and Powder Mill Road, possible Baltimore-Washington regional stadium, major theme park

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT GROWTH
1980-2000



YOUR CAREER AND THE JOB MARKET OF THE 1980'S AND BEYOND

SESSION I EVALUATION/INTEREST SURVEY

I. To help us evaluate the effectiveness of our workshop, we would like you to answer the following questions:

1. What was the most valuable thing you learned from tonight's workshop?
2. Has your perception of your career future changed in any way as a result of what we've discussed? How?
3. How could we improve our presentation?

II. To help us plan next week's session, we want to learn more about your needs and interests. Please answer the following questions, adding any additional comments at the end:

1. What do you want most out of your career? (Examples: to be an authority in my field, influence social values, have administrative responsibility, earn a high income, help others, create original works)
2. Where would you prefer to live and work? (Be realistic--are you really prepared to re-locate?)
 - ☐ Prince George's County
 - ☐ D. C. Metropolitan Area
 - ☐ Other, please specify: _____
3. What specific occupations would you like to know more about next session?

39 Additional comments:

THE SIX CAREER AREAS

John Holland Interest Type

Characteristic

Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Groups

CLERICAL

Dealing with details

CLERICAL

ENTERPRISING

Producing, managing,
selling, promoting

MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS
SALES WORKERS

SOCIAL

Helping others

SERVICE WORKERS
PROFESSIONALS
SALES WORKERS

REALISTIC

Working with your hands

CRAFT WORKERS
OPERATIVES
LABORERS

INVESTIGATIVE

Solving problems,
applying research

PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL

ARTISTIC

Self-expression,
creativity

PROFESSIONALS

INTERPRETING OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION

SOME CAVEATS

Job Growth

Relates current level of employment to a projected level at a specified future date. Often given as a percentage or rate of growth, either for the period or annually.

CAVEAT #1 Growth in the level of employment often refers to the net increase in positions *relative to a given base*. As a rate or percentage it tells you nothing about the *number of openings* that will be available. For example, one of the fastest growing occupations nationally through 1990 is City Manager. Yet there will be only 350 openings each year. In contrast, employment of bookkeepers is expected to increase slowly, but this occupation is so large and turnover so high that 96,000 new workers will be needed each year. This suggests a second caveat:

CAVEAT #2 Growth in new positions will produce 20 million new jobs nationally by 1990. But 47 million additional openings are expected to *replace* workers who leave the labor force because of retirement, family responsibilities, illness, or death. Exclusive focus on new and expanding job opportunities misses the larger component of *replacement demand*.

Annual Openings

Estimated openings given as a yearly average. Often subdivided into openings due to growth and replacement. While avoiding the previously mentioned problems, this information ignores a critical element in evaluating employment prospects:

CAVEAT #3 Information about employment opportunities usually fails to include estimates of the *supply* of workers qualified and available to fill the openings. Yet job competitiveness, or the relation of applicants to openings, is what most job seekers mean when they ask about the prospects for a given occupation. For example, while 11,000 openings are expected each year for college teachers through 1990, prospects are poor due to the large number of highly qualified applicants. In contrast, opportunities are excellent for qualified geophysicists, though only 600 openings are expected each year.

A Final Note

While vastly superior to the "pooled ignorance" of unscientific methods, the computer-generated data of labor market experts can present an "illusion of accuracy" that is unwarranted. The specific numbers produced by these models should not be interpreted literally, but should serve as indicators of the approximate levels of employment activity projected under given assumptions.

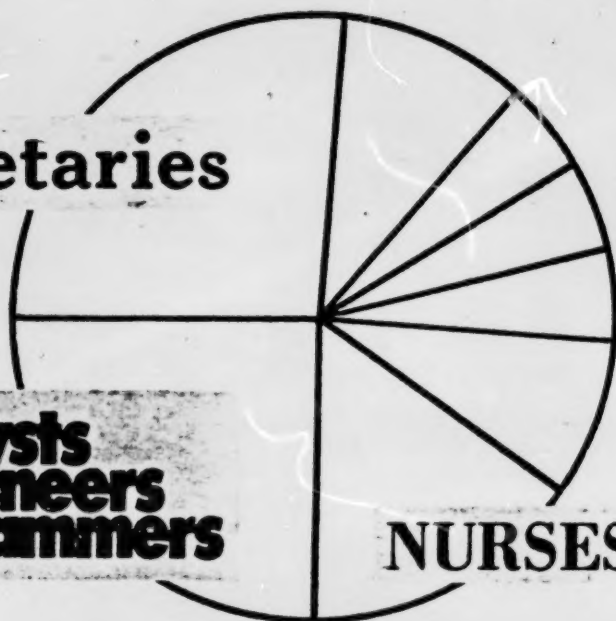
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON
EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION



Secretaries

**Analysts
Engineers
Programmers**

NURSES



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SOURCES: District of Columbia Department of Employment Services
Occupational Outlook Handbook, U.S. Department of Labor

FAST GROWING JOBS DURING THE 1980'S NATIONWIDE

<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>ANNUAL OPENINGS</u>
Guards	70,000
Industrial machinery repairers	58,000
Bank Clerks	45,000
Bank, financial managers	28,000
Health service administrators	18,000
Dental assistants	11,000
Computer service technicians	5,400
Respiratory therapy workers	5,000
Flight attendants	4,800
Business machine repairers	4,200
Speech pathologists/audiologists	3,900
Physical therapists	2,700
Occupational therapists	2,500
Lithographers	2,300
City managers	350

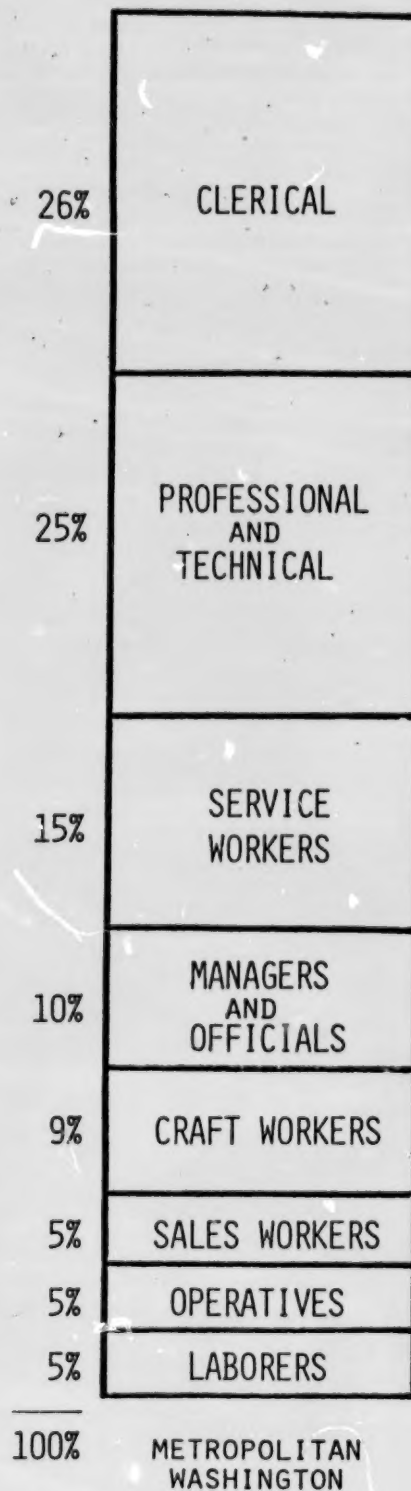
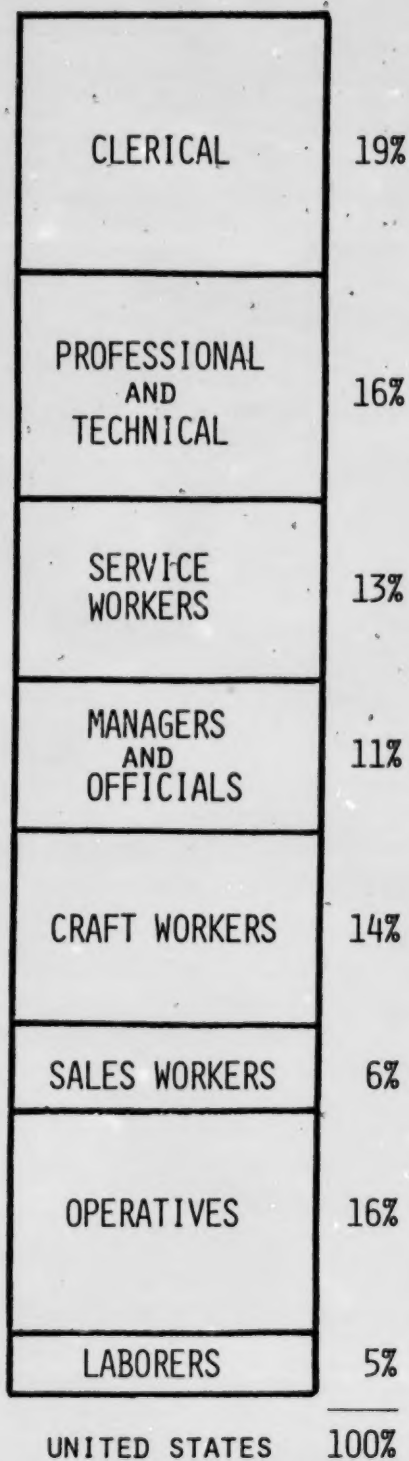
Note: For these occupations, employment in 1990 is projected to be at least 50 percent higher than it was in 1978.

JOBS WITH THE MOST OPENINGS DURING THE 1980'S NATIONWIDE

<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>ANNUAL OPENINGS</u>
Secretaries and stenographers	305,000
Retail sales workers	226,000
Building custodians	180,000
Cashiers	119,000
Bookkeeping workers	96,000
Nursing aides, orderlies	94,000
Cooks and chefs	86,000
Elementary school teachers	86,000
Registered nurses	85,000
Assemblers	77,000
Waiters and waitresses	70,000
Guards	70,000
Blue-collar worker supervisors	69,000
Local truck drivers	64,000
Accountants	61,000

Note: Replacement needs and growth are projected to cause these fifteen occupations to have the most openings during the 1980's. Competition for openings will vary by occupation, depending on supply.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
ESTIMATED 1980



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON EMPLOYMENT
PROJECTED 1982

<u>OCCUPATIONAL GROUP</u>	<u>NUMBER EMPLOYED</u>
CLERICAL	428,000
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL	397,000
(Includes teachers, lawyers, engineers, computer specialists)	
SERVICE WORKERS	235,000
(Includes restaurant workers, custodians, guards)	
MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS	160,000
CRAFT WORKERS	147,000
(Includes mechanics, carpenters, printers)	
SALES WORKERS	88,000
OPERATIVES	85,000
(Includes truck and bus drivers, fuel pump attendants)	
LABORERS (non-farm)	78,000
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1,618,000</u>

Note: Total does not include agricultural and non-payroll employment.

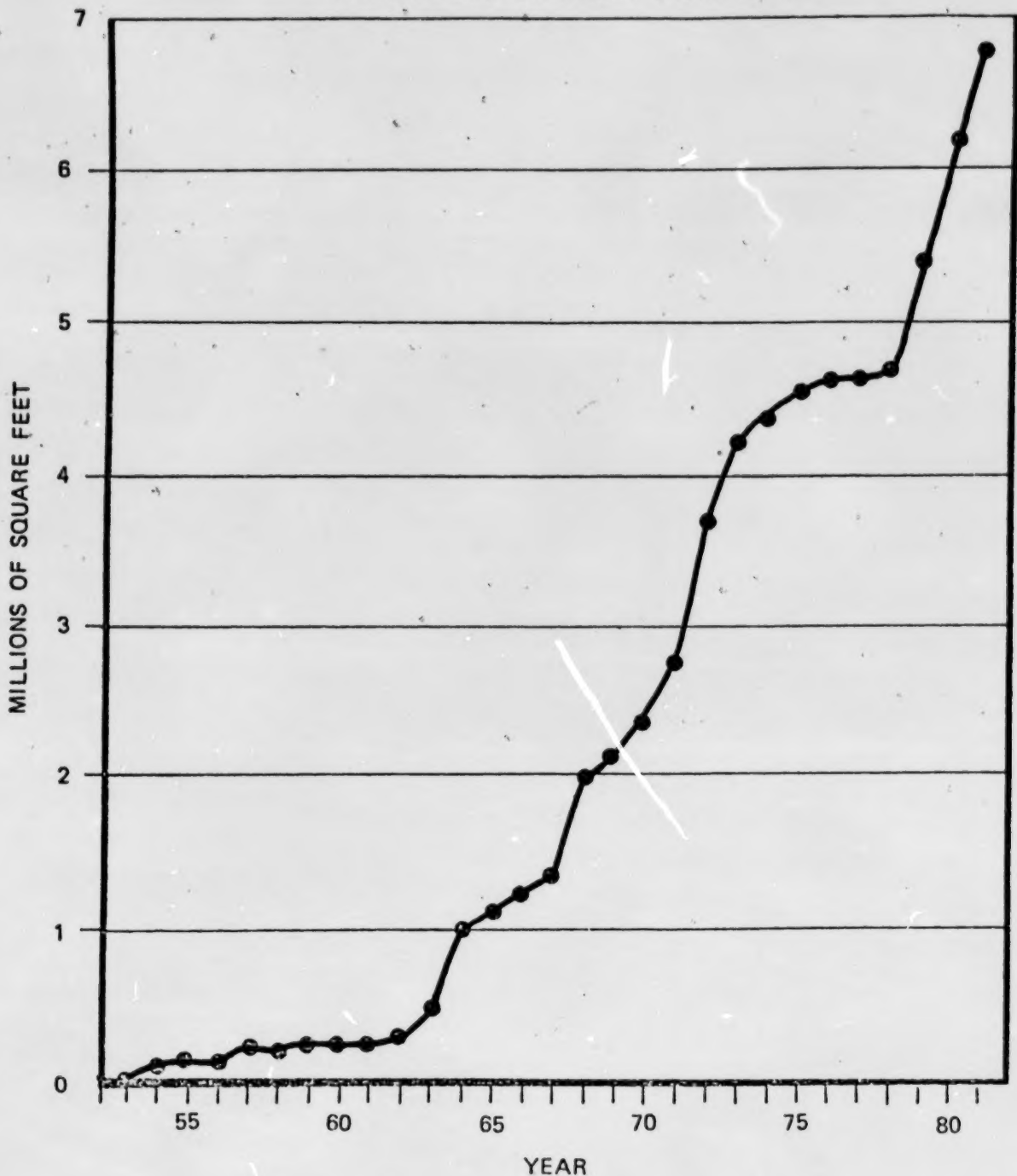
OCCUPATIONAL/INDUSTRIAL MATRIX

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON
PROJECTED 1982

	Government	Services	Trade	F.I.R.E.	Construction	T.C.U.	Manufacturing
CLERICAL	39	27	14	11			
PROFESSIONAL/TECH	41	48					
SERVICE WORKERS	19	45	27				
MANAGERS/OFFICIALS	24	32	19	11			
CRAFT WORKERS	17	12	14		32	10	
SALES WORKERS			84				
OPERATIVES	13	21	30			13	17
LABORERS	24		21		31		

Numbers represent percentage of occupational group employed in each industrial category. Empty cells indicate less than ten percent. F.I.R.E. includes finance, insurance, and real estate. T.C.U. includes transportation, communications, and public utilities.

TOTAL GROSS FLOOR AREA,
EXISTING COMMERCIAL OFFICE SPACE
END OF YEAR 1953 - 1981
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND



Space totals for 1979 - 1981 are projections based on the Inventory of Commercial Office Buildings Under Construction or Planned for Construction, 1979 - 80 (June 1979).

SOURCE: 1979 Survey of Office Buildings, Economic Research Division, Department of Economic Development, Prince George's County, Maryland

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON EMPLOYMENT
AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS
EARLY 1980'S

<u>OCCUPATIONAL GROUP</u>	<u>NUMBER OF ANNUAL OPENINGS</u>
CLERICAL	24,500
SECRETARIES	
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL	19,000
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	
PROFESSIONAL NURSES	
ACCOUNTANTS	
SERVICE WORKERS	12,000
JANITORS	
WAITERS/WAITRESSES	
NURSES AIDES/ORDERLIES	
MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS	9,100
CRAFT WORKERS	7,800
SALES WORKERS	5,500
LABORERS	5,100
OPERATIVES	3,500
TRUCK DRIVERS	
TOTAL ANNUAL OPENINGS	86,500

JOBS WITH THE MOST OPENINGS
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON
EARLY 1980'S

<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>ANNUAL OPENINGS</u>
Secretaries	4,850
Office clerks	4,350
Janitors	4,060
Sales clerks	3,210
Typists	2,110
Cashiers	1,340
Trade helpers	1,230
Elementary school teachers	990
Professional nurses	920
Waiters/waitresses	910
Accountants and auditors	900
Lawyers	900
Nurses aides/orderlies	880
Secondary school teachers	870
Accounting clerks	860

Note: Replacement needs and growth are projected to cause these fifteen occupations to have the most openings in the early 1980's. Competition for openings will vary by occupation, depending on supply.

PROMISING CAREER ENTRY POINTS IN METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON DURING THE 1980'S

CLERICAL

Accountant	AA/BA
Computer operator/programmer	Cert/AA
Secretary/Admin. Assistant	Cert/AA
Word processing specialist	AA
Medical records technician	AA

INVESTIGATIVE

Scientist	PhD
Computer systems analyst	BS
Electronic systems engineer	BS
Operations research analyst	BS
Laboratory technician	AA

ENTERPRISING

Health service administrator	MBA
Retail sales manager	AA
Office manager/administrator	BA
Wholesale marketing representative	BA

SOCIAL

Registered nurse	AA/BS
Dental assistant	AA
Medical therapist	AA
Personnel/labor relations specialist	BA

HANDS-ON

Computer service technician	AA+
Electronics engineering technician	AA
Carpenter	HS+

ARTISTIC

Technical writer	BA
Editor	BA
Media program developer	BA

26,205 Applicants Seek 70 Jobs in Record Turnout

Dale Russakoff

Washington Post Staff Writer

The flood of men and women seeking applications for 70 unskilled federal jobs in Baltimore crested yesterday at 26,205, a turnout that has no precedent in recent American history, officials said.

"Seeing pictures of those lines almost reminded me of the Depression," said Donald Holm, chief of the U. S. Office of Personnel Management's examination and planning section. "We do get very large numbers of applications in unskilled categories, but I don't know of anything like this ever happening before."

Although the job openings were not advertised on television or in newspapers, word of mouth carried the news across the city. The outpouring of applicants—almost all of them black, many of them on welfare—received national press coverage and became a rallying cry for Baltimore community organizers.

About 40,500 Baltimoreans are out of work, according to government figures, and more than half of them picked up applications for the Social Security jobs.

From the *Washington Post*,
September 20, 1980

70 Unskilled U.S. Jobs Draw 26,205 Applicants

The District's chief problem is an inability to match its under-educated work force with white collar and service jobs that are available here—a problem increasingly faced by other big cities as manufacturing jobs are moved to suburban and rural locations.

Statistics show that 73 percent of the white men who work in the District have professional, technical or managerial jobs, compared with 17 percent of black men. By contrast, 81 percent of all craftsmen are black.

"While it may be hackneyed to say it," Widner told the committee, "the main solutions to this problem lie with our education and training programs and their relationship to the realities of the job market."

--From testimony of Ralph R. Widner, President of the Academy for Contemporary Problems, before the House District Committee. (Reported in the *Washington Post*, June 27, 1980.)

PGCC PROGRAMS FOR CLERICAL CAREERS
FOR PEOPLE WHO ENJOY WORKING WITH DATA AND DETAILS

<u>CURRICULUM</u>	<u>HOLLAND CODE</u>	<u>D.C. AREA JOB OUTLOOK</u>
<u>Certificates</u>		
Secretarial	CSA	Excellent
Clerk-Typist	CSR	Excellent
Accounting	CIS	Good
Computer Operations	CIR	Good
<u>A. A. Degree Career Programs</u>		
Accounting	CES	Excellent
General or Executive Secretary	CSA	Excellent
Legal or Medical Secretary	CSA	Excellent
Business Computer Programming	CIR	Excellent
Medical Records Technician	CSE	Excellent
<u>Transfer Programs</u>		
General Business Education	CSE	Good
Secretarial Education	CSE	Fair

PGCC PROGRAMS FOR INVESTIGATIVE CAREERS
FOR PEOPLE WHO ENJOY SCIENCE AND PROBLEM-SOLVING

<u>CURRICULUM</u>	<u>HOLLAND CODE</u>	<u>D.C. AREA JOB OUTLOOK</u>
<u>Certificate</u>		
Computer Programming	IRC	Excellent
<u>A. A. Degree Career Programs</u>		
Computer Science	ICR	Excellent
Nuclear Medicine Technician	IRS	Good
Medical Laboratory Technician	IRC	Good
X-Ray Technician	IRS	Fair
<u>Transfer Programs</u>		
Engineering	IRA	Excellent
Urban and Environmental Studies	IRS	Fair
Arts and Sciences preparation for:		
Mathematicians	IAS	Excellent
Economists	IAS	Good
Physicians	ISA	Good
Biologists	ISR	Good
Chemists	IAR	Poor

PGCC PROGRAMS FOR ENTERPRISING CAREERS
FOR PEOPLE WHO ENJOY MANAGING, SELLING, AND INFLUENCING

<u>CURRICULUM</u>	<u>HOLLAND CODE</u>	<u>D.C. AREA JOB OUTLOOK</u>
<u>Certificates</u>		
Security Management	ESR	Good
Real Estate	ECS	Fair
<u>A. A. Degree Career Programs</u>		
Computer Management	ECS	Excellent
Business Management	ESC	Excellent
Marketing Management	ESC	Excellent
Real Estate	ECS	Good
Security Management	ESC	Good
<u>Transfer Programs</u>		
Business Administration	ESC	Excellent

PGCC PROGRAMS FOR SOCIAL CAREERS
FOR PEOPLE WHO ENJOY HELPING OTHER PEOPLE

<u>CURRICULUM</u>	<u>HOLLAND CODE</u>	<u>D.C. AREA JOB OUTLOOK</u>
<u>Certificate</u>		
Day Care Assistant	SEA	Poor
<u>A. A. Degree Career Programs</u>		
Nursing	SIA	Excellent
Dental Assistant	SAI	Good
Respiratory Therapist	SIR	Good
Law Enforcement	SRE	Fair
Child Care Assistant	SEA	Poor
<u>Transfer Programs</u>		
Elementary and Secondary Education	SAE	Fair
Physical Education	SRE	Fair
Recreation Leadership	SCE	Fair

PGCC PROGRAMS FOR HANDS-ON CAREERS
FOR PEOPLE WHO ENJOY WORKING WITH THEIR HANDS

<u>CURRICULUM</u>	<u>HOLLAND CODE</u>	<u>D.C. AREA JOB OUTLOOK</u>
<u>Certificate</u>		
Residential Construction	RCS	Uncertain
<u>A. A. Degree Career Programs</u>		
Electronics Engineering Technology	RIE	Excellent
Drafting	RIE	Good
Mechanical/Civil Eng. Technology	RIE	Good
Industrial Arts Education	RIS	Good
Industrial Engineering Technology	RIE	Poor

PGCC PROGRAMS FOR ARTISTIC CAREERS
FOR PEOPLE WHO ENJOY EXPRESSING THEMSELVES CREATIVELY

<u>CURRICULUM</u>	<u>HOLLAND CODE</u>	<u>D.C. AREA JOB OUTLOOK</u>
<u>Transfer Programs</u>		
Art	ASI	Limited
Music	ASI	Limited
General Studies preparation for:		
Creative Writing	ASI	Fair
Advertising/Public Relations	AES	Fair
Actor/Actress	AIS	Limited
Architect	AIR	Poor
Literature Teacher	ASI	Poor

YOUR CAREER AND THE JOB MARKET OF THE 1980'S AND BEYOND

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK FOR OCCUPATIONS SPECIFIED BY SESSION I PARTICIPANTS

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>1978 Employment</u>	<u>Annual Openings to 1990</u>	<u>National Employment Prospects</u>
Lithographers	28,000	2,300	Employment expected to increase much faster than average due to continued growth of off-set printing. Best job prospects for graduates of post-secondary school programs in printing technology.
Computer Service Technicians	63,000	5,400	Employment expected to grow much faster than average as more computer equipment is used. Good opportunities for those with post-secondary training in electronics.
Computer Programmers	247,000	9,200	Employment expected to grow faster than average as computers are used in accounting, business management, and R and D. Brightest prospects for college graduates with computer science degrees.
Systems Analysts	182,000	7,900	Faster than average growth. Excellent prospects for college graduates. Field includes computer security specialists.
Bank Managers	330,000	28,000	Faster than average growth as bank services expand, with increasing dependence on computer technology.
Economists	130,000	7,800	Faster than average growth for those with Master's and PhD degrees. Non-academic positions offer best opportunities.

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>1978 Employment</u>	<u>Annual Openings to 1990</u>	<u>National Employment Prospects</u>
College teachers	673,000	11,000	Employment expected to decline due to decreasing enrollments and budgetary constraints. Keen competition among doctoral and master's degree holders.
Speech Pathologists and Audiologists	32,000	3,900	Employment expected to increase much faster than average due to growing concern over speech and hearing disorders. Persons with only a bachelor's degree will face considerable competition for jobs.
Career Planning Counselors	5,000	N/A	Little change expected in employment although some growth possible at community colleges which lack career planning programs at present. Keen competition likely for available positions.
Real Estate Agents/ Brokers	555,000	50,000	Employment expected to rise about as fast as average in response to housing and investment demand. Field is highly competitive. Best prospects for college graduates with sales experience.
Airplane Pilots	76,000	3,800	Faster than average growth, but keen competition. Best outlook for recent college graduates with flying experience.
Air Traffic Controllers	21,000	700	Average growth. Applicants may face considerable competition from those with aviation experience, such as pilots and navigators.

SOURCE: Occupational Outlook Quarterly, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Spring 1980. Average growth defined as an expected increase in employment of 15-25 percent between 1978-1990.

YOUR CAREER AND THE JOB MARKET OF THE 1980'S AND BEYOND

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK FOR OCCUPATIONS SPECIFIED BY SESSION I PARTICIPANTS

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Projected 1982 Employment</u>	<u>Average Annual Growth</u>	<u>Openings to 1982 Replacement</u>
Lithographers	1,766	40	48
Computer Service Technicians	320	10	2
Computer Programmers	8,603	250	82
Systems Analysts	17,104	378	190
Economists	7,061	146	156
College Teachers	7,757	199	189
Speech Pathologists/Audiologists	633	17	9
Career Planning Counselors	2,296	59	52
Real Estate Agents/Brokers	1,387	42	87
Airplane Pilots	2,422	48	13
Air Traffic Controllers	1,277	19	22

SOURCE: *Industrial and Occupational Employment -- A Look Ahead to 1982*, D.C. Department of Employment Services. Bank managers not separately identified.

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